VIRGINIA'S RECOVERY A STORY OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY TRIUMPH

Keezell Writes of Troubled Times When the Commonwealth, Despoiled by Political Adventures, Lost All Save Honor, Sacrificed Everything Except Pride—Forty-four Years of Democratic History Reviewed by Veteran Rockingham Solon

By GEORGE B. KEEZELL

Most Virginians are familiar with the main points of the State's terrible history immediately following the war between the States, but now when Virginia for the first time in forty-four years is in danger once more of falling into Republican hands it is proper that a more detailed story of this shocking period be given lest modern Virginians forget the difficult task performed by the Democrats in rescuing the State from the control of her despoilers and rebuilding the Commonwealth upon the old Jeffersonian foundations.

I lived througout this period. I served in the Senate of Virginia between 1883 and 1887 when there were two negroes in the Senate and a dozen or more in the House of Delegates. The changes in conditions had only begun, because there had been many more negroes in the General Assembly prior to that time. I served again in the Senate from 1895 to 1911, one of the greatest periods of advance since Virginia by then had thrown off the yoke and was on the way to a new destiny. Later, from 1922 to 1928 I had the privilege of sharing in the last great governmental program of progress. I lived, these events which I am outlining, events which gave the Democratic Party its first impulse toward lasting supremacy, and I knew the men whose achievements lifted the State from war wreckage and from the even more costly political mire into which despoilers thrusted her after the war.

Political Banditry

At the end of the war, as every one knows, Virginia, which had been the battlefield of the war, found her fields laid waste, her barns and mills burned, her territory divided and a new State created out of that rich country now known as West Virginia. Her slaves had been set free and the labor on which much of the State's industries depended was no longer available. Her citizens were deprived of the right of suffrage and citizenship was given to their former slaves. Virginia was no longer a State, but Military District Number 1.

When she was again given the status of statehood, those of her citizens who had participated in the war were denied the right of suffrage and this right was given their former slaves. Many sections of the State were represented in our legislative halls by ignorant and illiterate negroes who knew nothing whatever about law making. These negroes, organized by "carpet-baggers" from the North and renegade "scalawag" whites from within, became a menace to the Commonwealth. It was during this period that the valuable works of internal improvement passed from the ownership of the State into private hands at a mere fraction of their real worth. In many localities taxes were levied, collected and not used for any public purpose, but stolen or squandered. The people of the State became divided into hostile camps over the settlement of the State debt. Bonds, with interest-bearing coupons receivable for taxes, deprived the State of revenue sufficient to operate the government and there was practically nothing for our schools, eleemosynary institutions and other absolutely necessary governmental agencies. An irresponsible coalition government was in control.

Democracy Victorious

In the election of 1883, when I went into the Senate, the Democrats regained control of both Senate and House of Delegates. They had to deal with annua cr corruption. The funds of the State had been wasted or stolen. Contracts were ruthlessly broken and given to higher bidders who had unsound tax coalition. All first these contracts were awarded to a lower bidder, who brought suit against the State and received his contract price and the State then had to pay both companies. A hundred thousand dollars had been appropriated to an institution for negroes, and a negro board of directors appointed as a sop to the negro voters. This was when $100,000 meant more than a million now. The money was all squandered before the first story was completed, and the whole project had to be either junked or an additional $65,000 provided to complete it. This money was appropriated and a white board of directors finished the job. I use these only as samples of the wholesale corruption that permeated the whole mess. An ineffectual effort was made to concentrate all legal advertising, commissioners' sales, etc., at the capitol, and all advertising had to be in the Richmond Whig, the organ of the coalition.

Fortunately this was defeated by the patriotic action of a few who had not lost all sense of right and justice. Among the first acts of the Democratic legislature, when control came into their hands, was to bring about a settlement of the State debt.

Eleven Governors

Eleven Democratic Governors, backed by Democratic legislation, have administered the affairs of Virginia, and step by step improved conditions. Government has been administered without a single scandal in all these years. Democratic administration converted a bankrupt State, without credit, when its affairs passed into their control, into a State with credit second to none in the union.

Governors Pitchugh Lee, Philip McKinney and Charles T. O'Ferral were hampered by lack of funds and most of their service was the very satisfactory settlement of the debt and the conservation of the very limited funds that were available during their administrations. During Governor Tyler's term money was very scarce. It was during his term that the board of fisheries was created for the administration of the oyster and fish law and the preservation of these great interests. The question as to whether they should be a constitutional convention to modernize and bring up to date the organic law was submitted during the Tyler administration.

It was during the A. S. Montague administration that the constitutional convention, of which I was a member, was finished and the modern Virginia constitution was proclaimed. Under its provisions many new sources of income were provided and better administrative methods installed. The suffrage laws were reformed so as to take cwe of the worthy and eliminate those who were ignorant. A method of organization and control of corporations was provided. It was during this administration the capitol was rebuilt and wings added.

This administration was followed by that of Governor Claude A. Swanson. The work accomplished by the new constitution had begun to show and revenue was more plentiful. Appropriations to the public free schools were practically doubled. State aid for the construction and maintenance of public roads was provided and the initial steps taken for the splendid State highway system.

Tax Law Changes

This progressive administration was followed by that of Governor William Hodges Mann, who urged and secured appropriations to provide high school facilities and agricultural training in the rural sections. In this administration the first tax commission was appointed to find out what might be done to simplify and render more economical and efficient our tax system. A system of accounting for the State was inaugurated and a State accountant with authority to audit the accounts of local officials was provided. A commission was named to study whether the government could be reorganized so as to become more economical and efficient and to report their findings.

Under the administration of Governor Henry C. Stuart another tax commission studied and reported. Segregation of taxes had its first tryout under this administration. It was during this administration that the United States cast its lot with the allies in the World War.

The administration of Governor Westmoreland Davis followed. A part of it during the war, but Governor Davis found time for several very important recommendations. It was in this administration, that the budget system was inaugurated and the Industrial Commission provided, and further provisions made for the construction and maintenance of public roads by a special tax levied for that purpose. During the administration of Governor Trinkle, which followed, the bonds for road purposes, or the pay-as-you-go plan and a tax on gasoline to provide the necessary funds in part at least, was finally determined by a referendum, in which the pay-as-you-go plan was endorsed by a majority of some forty thousand.

Modern Virginia

All of these administrations were important and only a few of the outstanding matters they considered have been mentioned. They were steps which lead up to the great accomplishments that have been achieved under the leadership of Harry Flood Byrd, that splendid young Virginian who promised the people if nominated and elected all of his experience and knowledge as a business man and such information as he could acquire along business lines, would be used to give Virginia a real efficient, economical and business administration of its governmental affairs. We all know how well he fulfilled his promises.

No State in the union now has better credit, and if Virginia wished to borrow no State could get better terms. Little wonder that much of Governor Byrd's valuable time is taken up to the States, north, south, east and west to tell legislatures and governing bodies "how it was done." With a record of honesty and progress a State practically bankrupt and without credit when taken over by it, has been governed by one party for almost a half century, free from all public scandal or charges of corruption. Its present candidates have experience and have helped in making this wonderful record that has placed Virginia in the front rank of progressive States so long any one believes the level-headed citizens of Virginia are willing to begin to tear down this wonderful governmental structure and put in charge of its affairs a group of old-fashioned Republicans without any practical knowledge of government and whose stock in trade is not an appeal to the reason, but to the prejudices of the people

1—Scene on South Carolina side of the Savannah river during the destructive floods in the southeastern states. 2—Johann Schober, foe of Socialists, who has been made chancellor of Austria. 3—Start of the international balloon race from St. Louis for the James Gordon Bennett trophy.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Democrats and Radicals of Senate Defeat Hoover on Flexible Tariff.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

THIRTEEN Republican senators, nearly all classed as "radicals," united with the Democrats last week to administer a decisive defeat to President Hoover in the tariff bill battle. By a vote of 47 to 42 the senate adopted the Simmons amendment to the measure taking away from the President the power to make changes in the duties under the so-called flexible tariff provision which has been in effect for seven years. Mr. Hoover had urged that this feature of the bill be retained, but the majority of the senators decided that it represents a delegation of the taxing power by congress to the executive and might lead to further usurpation of the powers of the legislative branch of the government. Anyhow, that was their story and they stuck to it, although unbiased observers thought their action had more of a political basis. The President's position in the matter had the approval of nearly all the big farm organizations, but the radical Republicans, most of whom claim to represent agricultural states, disregarded this fact and took advantage of the opportunity to hit Mr. Hoover. The Democrats are not at all sure of keeping a solid front on the rate schedules, so they made this showing on an administrative feature, only four of their members voting against the Simmons amendment.

Under the amendment adopted, the President would be required to transmit promptly tariff commission reports to congress, adding his own recommendation if desired. Sole authority to make changes in duties would be vested in congress. To prevent the meeting up of other tariff matters congress would be prevented from considering any amendments to bills embodying tariff commission recommendations which were not germane to the particular item. Senator Johnson said the tariff would be "infinitely more flexible" under the amendment than under the present law. Of course he hopes it may reject the amendment.

ONE hundred and seventy-five convicts in the Colorado state penitentiary at Canon City mutinied, murdered half a dozen guards and barricaded themselves in one of the cell houses, defying the warden's forces and a detachment of National Guardsmen. The convicts had few guns but plenty of ammunition, and before they were conquered it was found necessary to use machine guns, dynamite and finally a 75-millimeter field piece from the rifle range at Golden. During the fierce battle Warden F. E. Crawford himself was badly wounded. The mutineers, who were led by one Danny Daniels, demanded unrestricted freedom, threatening the death of guards they had captured if this were refused. The state forces would not listen to any such proposals. The warden's men were reinforced not only by the militia but also by police from Denver and other cities and hundreds of armed citizens.

WILLIAM B. SHEARER, the "observer" for American side building conference of 1927, was a voluble and sensational witness before the senate committee that is investigating propaganda activities, and after hearing him the committee adjourned its sessions until the visit of Prime Minister MacDonald is concluded. This probably was wise, for Shearer had brought into the record and handed to the committee a document which would be internationally startling if it were genuine. This purports to be a letter addressed to David Lloyd George and was said to be "reeking with hostility to the United States." Shearer attributed it to Sir William Wiseman, whom he called the chief British spy in the United States during the war and who is now with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York. He said it was given him by a Mr. Summers of Los Angeles, who received it from a Mr. Wheeler, who got it from Ben McLenden, who extracted it from the files of the British consulate in New York during the war; and that he showed it to navy officers and to the then Senator Reed of Missouri, and it played an important part in shaping the naval policy of the senate.

Sir William Wiseman denounces the document as a "clumsy, absurd forgery." W. S. Summers of Los Angeles says he knows Shearer but knows nothing of the letter. L. R. Wheeler, formerly a federal secret service operative, says he never knew Shearer; and A. C. Merrill, a Navy department expert, has given in dispatches to newspaper correspondents who were at the Geneva conference and whose names were dragged into his story by Shearer, have declared that gentleman's statements to be lies.

While the prime minister was on the high seas, Arthur Henderson, minister for foreign affairs, and Valentin Dovgalevsky, Soviet ambassador to France, got together and signed an agreement for the resumption of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Russia, including an exchange of ambassadors, and for the settlement of questions outstanding between the two governments. This agreement is subject to the approval of parliament.

QUESTIONING of the members of the federal farm board was continued by the senate committee on agriculture and the board was subjected to further criticism for not using huge sums of money to force up the prices of this season's wheat crop. Samuel R. McKelvie, of Nebraska, the wheat member of the board, had a sharp clash with Senator Brookhart on the question of whether or not the board was authorized to fix prices, the Iowa solon insisting it was.

Mr. McKelvie said that the board members hope that the new grain marketing corporation which is in process of organization at Chicago, will be ready to operate in such a manner as to stabilize wheat prices next year. It was the opinion of the board, he said, that it was not feasible to commence stabilization operations this year. In Chicago William H. Settle, chairman of the organization committee, said the grain marketing corporation would be completed within a week. At the call of the farm board the wool growers of the nation held a meeting in Chicago to discuss plans for a similar central marketing and financing agency for their industry.

THE American Legion, in annual session in Louisville, held the greatest parade in its history and then got down to business, adopting a lot of resolutions most of which concerned the care of disabled veterans and the usual Woodrow Wilson post of Chicago won first place in the drill team competition and Electric Post of Baltimore won the best contest. Boston and Los Angeles sought next year's convention and it was awarded to the Massachusetts city on the first ballot.

O. L. Bodenhamer of El Dorado, Ark., was elected commander unanimously. He was a school teacher who enlisted as a private in 1917 and was discharged two years later as a major. Mrs. Daniel Siercer of Council Bluffs, Iowa, was chosen national president of the American Legion auxiliary.

LEADERS in the prohibition cause got together on the eve of a score met in Washington and organized the "cooperative committee for prohibition enforcement" which is intended to coordinate the activities of the country's numerous dry organizations. The headquarters will be in Washington and the chairman is Patrick H. Callahan of Louisville. The committee proposes to lay a scientific groundwork for a campaign of education as to the benefits of prohibition.

President Hoover appointed John R. McSkimb of San Francisco as head of a special body which will study and formulate changes in federal administration and judicial machinery. In announcing the appointment the President said the recommendations of this group would be submitted to congress for the more effective enforcement of the laws under the Eighteenth amendment.

FRITZ VON OPEL of Germany, wealthy automobile builder and race driver, became the first flight in a plane propelled by rockets as was the car he recently tried out. He flew for about six miles at terrific speed and then, the rockets being used, came down in a crash that wrecked the plane though he escaped uninjured.

Coste and Bellonte, the French pilots who started from Paris east-bound on an endurance flight, were believed, toward the end of the week to have landed in some remote Siberian forest.

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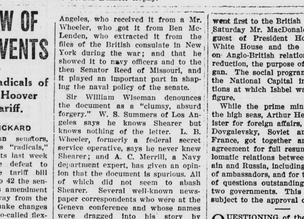

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THURSDAY, OCT. 10, 1929

Co-Op To Receive Funds

There are more than nine million pounds of tobacco in warehouses of the Tobacco Growers Co-Operative Association of Virginia and the Carolinas, the proceeds from which will be distributed among 97,000 members, some 30,000 of whom are Virginia farmers.

This fact is disclosed in the monthly report of the three receivers, as of August 31, 1929, filed in Federal Court.

Another striking feature of the report filed by Merton L. Corey, of Richmond; J. H. Fox, of Raleigh, N. C., and Hubert Swanson Washington, N. C., is that the three receivers have paid an indebtedness of over nine million dollars since the association went into receivership in June, 1926.

The August 31 report shows the total indebtedness to the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, of Baltimore, of $9,530,445.48 of the old association and of receivers for operating expenses This has been reduced to $87,357.98, and accounts receivable from sales of tobacco already made are more than sufficient to pay the balance of this debt, according to Mr. Corey.

A paragraph of the report states:

"We expect to be in a position to pay roll general creditors, including guaranties on the securities of the Warehousing Corporations, from the proceeds of a part of our remaining inventory. Thereafter the proceeds of sales will be available for distribution among the members. While it is not anticipating that the amount will be large, the receivers are gratified that some surplus for the growers seems assured."

Tobacco in association warehouses of August 31, consisted of 9,734,001 pounds of various grades, at original bankers' valuation of $2,136,806.17. From an examination of reports of former sales it is apparent that the price realized for this inventory will be much less than the bankers' valuation.

Distribution of the surplus among the 97,000 members in three states, Mr. Corey pointed out, will depend upon an individual basis, each member being credited with the net proceeds from the sale of his tobacco, and charged with advances already paid him. This will mean that several thousand farmers who have been paid more than their tobacco sold for will not share in the distribution, Mr. Corey declared.

It has been the policy of the receivers not to affet-t years to tobacco crops by dumping their entire inventory on the market. When the association went into receivership, it had 72,000,000 pounds of tobacco. Nearly seven-eights of this already has been sold by the receivers.

Now that the point has been reached where debts have been paid, the receivers are proceeding carefully in order to get the best possible price for the remaining nine million pounds and thus assure some return to those farmers who pooled their tobacco several years ago.

Mr. Corey regards the situation as satisfactory. No intimation's affairs, their sole consideration being to safeguard the interests of association members in every way possible.

Not Fair To Country Boys And Girls

Country boys and girls are not receiving at the hands of the state of Virginia equal educational facilities with those provided for the city boys and girls according to the October 1 issue of the University of Virginia News Letter.

This number of the News Letter which is the first in volume four, contains the first of six articles dealing with the equalization of educational opportunities in Virginia.

"The education of all the citizenship of the state, poor or rich, white or black, is a definitely accepted function of the modern state", the article declares.

"Our public insfructional system in Virginia is predicated today upon the major part of the school funds coming from the county and the district, and the minor part from the state. In the school year 1927-28 a total of $26,602,134 was distributed by the public schools of Virginia; $5,595,949.63 of this amount consisted of state funds.

"This means that about 75 per cent of the school support is from the local unit and the remaining 25 per cent from the state. Moreover, the tendency in this regard has been for this proportion from the state to become less and less.

"There are notoriously poor counties in Virginia. Such counties in supplying the major part of the funds for education of its citizenship cannot measure up in quality of such efforts when compared with the more compactly organized and wealthier cities, as well as the richer counties in taxable values.

A table of age statistics for Virginia, tabulated as to urban and rural populations, is included in the News Letter. This shows that 26.6 per cent of the rural people are between the ages of 5 and 20 years. In the cities only 27.4 are between these ages.

"It is evident from these figures that of each 100 of the population there are nine more children of school age to be educated in the rural districts than in the cities", the News Letter points out.

Dr. Wilson Gee, professor of rural social economics in the University of Virginia, is being assisted in editing the News Letter by Miss A. Ward, Jr., of Norfolk, Va., and L. B. Tate, of Lebanon, Va., both of the school of rural social economics

Eskimo Belles Strip Off Furs for Silks

Halifax, N. S.—Labrador Land is a long way from Paris, much closer to the North pole, but the smiling, dusky-skinned belles of this island within the Arctic circle and west of Greenland are beginning to use talcum powder and wear silk undies.

This was learned here from members of the Canadian government expedition to the Arctic on the ship Beothic which docked at North Sydney.

In summer time when the thermometer begins to mount from 60 or 70 below zero to warmer figures, the Eskimo belles pare strip off their fur garments which tickle terribly and don imported chemises, step-ins, petticoats and dresses, often bearing the name of some French designer.

But the cheery, chubby Arctic maidens still scorn make-up, they like talcum powder because it smells nice and they use it lavishly, but not on their faces. Their noses will remain shiny, lips uncouged, until some daring feminine pioneer buys a pat and a lipstick.

Subscribe to your CountyPaper

This Week

by Arthur Brisbane

Britain's Real Ruler. Drugs in That Prison? Why Industries Grow. Edison's Successor.

RAMSAY MACDONALD, elected head of the British Empire by the Labor party, is here, the first British Prime Minister to visit the United States, while in office.

Mr. MacDonald's reception will be exaggerating his importance.

The Prime Minister is the most powerful man in England. The King, addressing his lords and commons, says exactly what the Prime Minister tells him to say.

Miss Isbbel MacDonald, here with her father, will seem old-fashioned to many of our rising female generation.

She does not smoke or drink alcoholic liquors and does not paint or powder her face.

And most old fashioned of all, she does look after her father and take a serious interest in public affairs.

Germany mourns the loss of Stresemann, great and patriotic leader, having actually worked himself to death for Germany. Before he died, he had the satisfaction of negotiating the evacuation of the Rhineland, thus restoring to Germany her territorial integrity.

The tragic rebellion of convicts in the Colorado State prison has ended. One hundred and fifty convicts walked out, hands raised above their heads, in surrender.

Four leaders of the rebellion had killed themselves. During the night the convicts, at intervals, had thrown to the prison window the bodies of guards captured and murdered by them. The warden, having on each occasion refused to let them go free.

Once a prison inmate was a poor and miserable creature, with poor and miserable friends, if any.

Now he is a woman, sad-faced, might come to see the man in jail, bringing any child, to see him, through the bars, giving him, perhaps, a few cents worth of tobacco.

That is all changed in these bootleg days. Convicts have, outside the walls, gangster friends that control money unlimited. Convicts can afford luxuries, including drugs, even at the high prices charged in prison traffic.

That drugs played a part in the Colorado outbreak, with its reckless disregard for death, and its atrocities, seems probable.

Guards will learn from the Colorado affair to watch their prisoners carefully, and to watch, with especial care, any guard or other person engaged in the prison drug trade.

The X-ray is used in the purchase of mummies.

Professor Langmuir in the General Electric research laboratory shows a lifelike X-ray of a mummy, taken through all its wrappings. The outlines of the vertebrae show indications of arthritis in those ancient days.

The Field Museum in Chicago will purchase no mummy until its genuineness has been demonstrated by X-rays, showing the bony structure of the old Egyptian inside.

X-rays and other scientific processes are used in selecting merchandise of many kinds.

An observer of high finance says industry progresses rapidly "because sons of very rich men play polo and golf, neglect business inherited from their fathers, and allow abler men to extend and develop the business."

That is true in some cases. No Vanderbilt runs the New York Central Railroad, no Ryan manages street car lines, no J. J. Hill descendant manages great railroads in the West. But it isn't true always.

For instance, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., not conspicuous on the golf course or polo field, runs successfully the biggest business in the world, turned over to him by his father, now past ninety.

And the American Tobacco Company is run with an extraordinary success, by which its competitors will testify, by a very young man, George W. Hill, who inherited the job from his father.

Here and there young men inherit ability and ambition with great wealth, but not often.

It is easy to succeed in spite of poverty.

It is difficult to succeed in spite of wealth.

Wilbur D. Huston, brilliant boy from Seattle, 17 years old, has begun his scientific career at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, chosen by Thomas A. Edison as the brightest young man in the country.

Everybody wishes him success, and he will have it.

Thousands of other boys may comfort themselves with the knowledge that they have as good a chance as this young man, and perhaps better, although nobody selected them "to succeed Thomas A. Edison."

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Real Good in Life

For myself I am certain that the good of human life consists in the possession of things which for one man to possess is for the rest to lose, but rather in things which all can possess alike, and where one man's wealth promotes his neighbors.—Spinoza.

WOULD SAVE DEWEY FLAGSHIP AS RELIC

Congress to Give Question Deep Consideration.

Washington.—The final disposition of the U. S. S. Olympia, flagship of Admiral George Dewey at the battle of Manila bay, is likely to be considered at the next regular session of congress, as a strong sentiment has developed among veterans and patriotic organizations for preservation of the vessel as a historic relic.

The vessel, having outlived its usefulness as a fighting craft, might in the ordinary course of events be slated for scrapping, but the tradition of its prowess as a fighting machine, gained at Manila, still lingers in the public consciousness.

Heeding telegrams from all chapters of the Veterans of the Spanish War, the Navy department has officially announced that the disposal of the Olympia has not yet been decided upon, and that its preservation will be fully considered before disposal is approved.

Flagship in 1898.

After service as the flagship of Rear Admiral F. V. McNair from 1905 to 1907, cruising in waters of Japan, China, and the Sandwich (now Hawaiian) Islands, the Olympia became the flagship of Admiral George Dewey in command of the Asiatic squadron on January 3, 1898. Capt. G. W. Gridley, U. S. N., commanding, succeeding Admiral Dewey promoted by the Navy department.

On May 1, 1898, at the battle of Manila bay, the Olympia led the attack on the ships of the Spanish squadron. The Olympia has seen service in many parts of the world since the time of the war with Spain. It completed a few months with the Asiatic squadron, but went out of commission at Cavite, P. I., when the decommissioning in January, 1902. It joined the North Atlantic squadron as flagship. During the period from 1903 to 1905 it went on errands of protection for American interests and lives in Panama, Smyrna, and the Dominican republic.

When the United States entered the World war, the Olympia was designated flagship of the United States forces in Europe. She was employed in patrol duty off the coast of New Scotland and escort service for British merchantmen en route to and from New York and the war zone.

Carried Unknown Soldier.

In December, 1918, the Olympia became the flagship of the commander of United States naval forces in the eastern Mediterranean, and cruised in the Adriatic and Aegean seas. After several important missions of poor war transport and relief in eastern European waters, the Olympia returned May, 1921, to Philadelphia.

In September, 1921, she was assigned the distinguished duty of bringing home for burial in Arlington cemetery the Unknown Soldier representative of the heroes of the American forces of the World war. She left the Philadelphia navy yard on this mission October 8, 1921, reaching Hampton Roads, October 16. She arrived at the Washington navy yard on November 9, 1921, with the Unknown Soldier, and was met by representatives of the army and navy and other services.

Bird Paradise Set Up on West Indian Island

Tobago, West Indies.—The island of Little Tobago, 11 miles from this port, has become a bird paradise. This small island of less than 500 acres attracted the attention some years ago of Sir William Ingham, former proprietor of "The London Illustrated News." He converted the idea of making it a refuge for birds of every size and description. He imported a large number of birds of paradise which have thrived and multiplied in their new surroundings.

On the death of Sir William the island went to Lady Ingham for life. On her death in October, 1925, Sir Herbert Ingham and Mr. Bruce Ingham came into the property. Later they expressed the wish to convey the island to the king and to rename it Ingham island. The government of Tobago and Trinidad arranged to care for the birds. Food and water have since been carried regularly to the island. The birds are increasing in numbers rapidly.

Russia Transplants U. S. Clock Factories

New York.—Soviet Russia is rushing plants to manufacture for the first time the American dollar watch and the alarm clock. To manufacture in extensive watches and clocks of those and other types, the Soviet Precision Machinery trust, it was learned recently, has bought, through the Amtorg Trading corporation here, the entire equipment and machinery of two American clock and watch factories.

The factories purchased are those of the Ansonia Clock company, Brooklyn, and the Dunder Hamden Watch company, Canton, Ohio. They will be reconstructed in Moscow, and will be ready for production in 1931, according to an Amtorg Trading corporation representative.

Hoser Roman Poet

Naumagen.—This small city on the Moselle, which still retains much of its ancient Roman appearance, has just unveiled a monument to Decimus Magnus Ausonius, the first man known to write a poem about this beautiful German river.

Serves a Real Purpose

A breakfast room is the cubby hole where you eat dinner and supper to avoid soiling a fresh tablecloth.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Decorative Attributes

Usefulness and beauty, color and originality—the correct attributes of modern decoration.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

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For Lieut.Governor

JNO. R. SAUNDERS
For Atty. General

JOHN GARLAND POLLARD
For Governor

A. H. CLEMENT
Attorney-at-Law
Appomattox, Va.

Dog Sports Gold Tooth; (Master Is a Dentist)

Belfast, Maine. Lady Patricia, nineteen - month - old Boston terrier owned by Dr. Thomas W. Lothrop, Jr., is the most envied pup along the shores of Penobscot Bay, because she wears a crown of solid gold, not on her head but in her mouth, for her master is a dentist.

Lady Patricia comes from a very aristocratic old family, the daughter of Capper Sticks and Lady Estelle Peggy, both of whom frequently are exhibited at the shows and carry off many honors.

Italians Come Back

Rome.—Out of 98,927 Italians who repatriated themselves in 1928 with a small fortune to live here, 31,615 came from France, 25,220 from the United States, 10,970 from Switzerland, 18,276 from Argentina and 3,118 from Brazil.

Husband's 35-Cent Allowance Raised

Los Angeles.—Husbands, attention. If the circumstances are right and you have a "break," you only have to be sued by your wife for divorce in order to get a bigger cut of the old pay envelope for your personal spending money. "I make $24 a week," said Walter Oswald, a school gardener, to Judge Rey Schauer, "and I keep 35 cents of it." Mrs. Oswald was told that after 28 years of it she ought to stand married life a little longer, especially as the court could not see how she could be granted alimony out of such a wage. She listened, however.

"After this, you keep $5 a week," the judge told the defendant.

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Bird Mistakes Window for Space, Breaks Neck

Malone, N. Y.—A belted kingfisher crashed into the show window of an automobile dealer and broke its neck. The freezer at the station next door turned it over to Raymond Parnode, taxidermist.

Parnode said the bird undoubtedly became confused and thought the window was clear sailing. He said these birds are very fast on the wing and that contrary to popular belief, there are many of them nearby. Some of them have pooched goldfish from back yard aquariums.

Just to Please Wife

Amarillo, Texas.—Love knows no bounds—"our haircuts," according to a local beauty parlor operator. A young man escorted his bobbed wife here "because my wife loves curly hair."

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